Young Scholar's Reference Book
1839

THE

YOUNG SCHOLAR'S REFERENCE BOOK;

BEING

A COLLECTION OF USEFUL TABLES

TOGETHER WITH

SUCH ABBREVIATIONS AND PHRASES

AS FREQUENTLY OCCUR IN WRITINGS OF THE PRESENT DAY.

By a Teacher.

ANDOVER:
PUBLISHED BY GOULD, NEWMAN AND SAXTON.
NEW YORK:
Corner of Fulton and Nassau Streets.
1839.

REFERENCE BOOK.

Explanation of Arithmetical Characters.

= Sign of equality; as 12 inches = 1 foot, signifies that 12 inches are equal to 1 foot.

+ Sign of addition; as 8+4=12, signifies that 8 added to 4 is equal to 12.

— Sign of subtraction; as 12—8=4, that is, 12 less 8 is equal to 4.

× Sign of multiplication; as, 8×9=72, that is, 8 multiplied by 9 is equal to 72.

÷ Sign of division; as, 42÷6=7, that is, 42 divided by 6 is equal to 7.

: :: : Signs of proportion; as, 4:8::6:12, that is, 4 has the same ratio to 8 that 6 has to 12; such numbers are called proportionals.

8^2 Denotes that 8 is to be raised to the second power; that is, multiplied by itself.

6^3 Denotes that 6 is to be multiplied into its square.

$\sqrt{}$ Denotes that the square root is to be extracted.

$\sqrt[3]{}$ Denotes that the cube root is to be extracted.

Roman Numerals.

Several different letters are used to express the Roman Numerals, viz. I, V, X, L, C, D and M. I, X and C repeat their values; as, I one, II two, X ten, XX twenty, etc. The others do not repeat. A smaller letter when placed before a larger one takes its value from it; as, IX nine, XL forty. When a smaller letter is placed after a larger one it adds its value; as, XI eleven, LX sixty.

One is written		I.	Eighteen is written		XVIII.
Two	"	II.	Nineteen	"	XIX.
Three	"	III.	Twenty	"	XX.
Four	"	IV.	Thirty	"	XXX.
Five	"	V.	Forty	"	XL.
Six	"	VI.	Fifty	"	L.
Seven	"	VII.	Sixty	"	LX.
Eight	"	VIII.	Seventy	"	LXX.
Nine	"	IX.	Eighty	"	LXXX.
Ten	"	X.	Ninety	"	XC.
Eleven	"	XI.	One hundred	"	C.
Twelve	"	XII.	Two "	"	CC.
Thirteen	"	XIII.	Three "	"	CCC.
Fourteen	"	XIV.	Five "	"	D.
Fifteen	"	XV.	One thousand	"	M.
Sixteen	"	XVI.	1839		MDCCCXXXIX.
Seventeen	"	XVII.	1840		MDCCCXL.

MULTIPLICATION TABLE.

Twice	3 times	4 times	5 times	6 times	7 times	8 times	9 times	10 times	11 times	12 times
1 are 2	1 are 3	1 are 4	1 are 5	1 are 6	1 are 7	1 are 8	1 are 9	1 are 10	1 are 11	1 are 12
2 " 4	2 " 6	2 " 8	2 " 10	2 " 12	2 " 14	2 " 16	2 " 18	2 " 20	2 " 22	2 " 24
3 " 6	3 " 9	3 " 12	3 " 15	3 " 18	3 " 21	3 " 24	3 " 27	3 " 30	3 " 33	3 " 36
4 " 8	4 " 12	4 " 16	4 " 20	4 " 24	4 " 28	4 " 32	4 " 36	4 " 40	4 " 44	4 " 48
5 " 10	5 " 15	5 " 20	5 " 25	5 " 30	5 " 35	5 " 40	5 " 45	5 " 50	5 " 55	5 " 60
6 " 12	6 " 18	6 " 24	6 " 30	6 " 36	6 " 42	6 " 48	6 " 54	6 " 60	6 " 66	6 " 72
7 " 14	7 " 21	7 " 28	7 " 35	7 " 42	7 " 49	7 " 56	7 " 63	7 " 70	7 " 77	7 " 84
8 " 16	8 " 24	8 " 32	8 " 40	8 " 48	8 " 56	8 " 64	8 " 72	8 " 80	8 " 88	8 " 96
9 " 18	9 " 27	9 " 36	9 " 45	9 " 54	9 " 63	9 " 72	9 " 81	9 " 90	9 " 99	9 " 108
10 " 20	10 " 30	10 " 40	10 " 50	10 " 60	10 " 70	10 " 80	10 " 90	10 " 100	10 " 110	10 " 120
11 " 22	11 " 33	11 " 44	11 " 55	11 " 66	11 " 77	11 " 88	11 " 99	11 " 110	11 " 121	11 " 132
12 " 24	12 " 36	12 " 48	12 " 60	12 " 72	12 " 84	12 " 96	12 " 108	12 " 120	12 " 132	12 " 144

Numeration Table.

Hundreds of millions.	Tens of millions.	Millions.	Hundreds of thousands	Tens of thousands.	Thousands.	Hundreds.	Tens.	Units.
9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
		9	8	7	6	5	4	3
			9	8	7	6	5	4
				9	8	7	6	5
					9	8	7	6
						9	8	7
							9	8
								9

Tables of Money, Weights, Measures, etc.

United States Money.

10 mills	make	1 cent,	marked	c.
10 cents	"	1 dime,	"	d.
10 dimes	"	1 dollar,	"	$
10 dollars	"	1 eagle,	"	E.

Note. "The coins of the United States are three of

gold, the eagle, half eagle and quarter eagle; five of silver, the dollar, half dollar, quarter dollar, dime and half dime; and two of copper, the cent and half cent. Of the small foreign coins current in the U. S. the most common are the New England four-pence half-penny, or New York sixpence, worth 6¼ cents, and the New England nine-pence, or New York shilling, worth 12½ cents. The value of the several denominations of English money is different in different places. A dollar is reckoned at 4s. 6d. in England, 5s. in Canada, 6s. in New England, Virginia and Kentucky, 8s. in New York, Ohio and North Carolina, 7s. 6d. in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, and 4s. 8d. in S. Carolina and Georgia."

English Money.

4 farthings	make	1 penny,	marked	d.
12 pence	"	1 shilling,	"	s.
20 shillings	"	1 pound,	"	£.
21 "	"	1 Guinea,	"	G.

Troy Weight.

24 grains	make	1 pennyweight,	m'ked	dwt.
20 pennyweights		1 ounce,	"	oz.
12 ounces	"	1 pound,	"	lb.

Gold, silver and jewels are weighed by Troy Weight.

NOTE. "The original of all weights, used in England, was a grain or corn of wheat, gathered out of the middle of the ear; and, being well dried, 32 of them were

to make one pennyweight, 20 pennyweights one ounce, and 12 ounces one pound. But in later times, it was thought sufficient to divide the same pennyweight into 24 equal parts, still called grains, being the least weight now in common use; and from hence the rest are computed."

Apothecaries Weight.

20 grains	make	1 scruple,	marked	sc. or ℈
3 scruples	"	1 dram,	"	dr. or ʒ
8 drams	"	1 ounce,	"	oz. or ℥
12 ounces	"	1 pound,	"	lb.

By this weight Apothecaries mix their medicines, but buy and sell by Avoirdupois.

Avoirdupois Weight.

16 drams	make	1 ounce,	marked	oz.
16 ounces	"	1 pound,	"	lb.
28 pounds	"	1 quarter,	"	qr.
4 quarters	"	1 hundred weight,		cwt.
20 hundred weight		1 ton,	"	T.

Almost all coarse goods are weighed by this weight, and also all metals excepting gold and silver. By a late law of Massachusetts, the cwt. contains 100 lbs. instead of 112 lbs.

Cloth Measure.

2¼ inches	make	1 nail,	marked	na.
4 nails	"	1 quarter yard,	"	qr.
4 quarters	"	1 yard,	"	yd.
3 "	"	1 ell Flemish,	"	E. F.
5 "	"	1 ell English,	"	E. E.
6 "	"	1 ell French,	"	E. F.
4 " 1⅕ inch	"	1 ell Scotch,	"	E. S.

Long Measure.

3 barley-corns	make	1 inch,	marked	in.
12 inches	"	1 foot,	"	ft.
3 feet	"	1 yard,	"	yd.
6 feet	"	1 fathom,	"	fth.
5½ yards or 16½ ft.		1 rod,	"	rd.
40 rods	"	1 furlong,	"	fur.
8 furlongs	"	1 mile,	"	m.
3 miles	"	1 league,	"	lea.
69½ miles, nearly,		1 degree,	deg. or °	
360 degrees	"	1 circle of the earth.		

In this measure length only is considered.

NOTE. "The original standard of English long measure, was a barley-corn taken from the middle of the ear and well dried. Three of these in length were called an inch.

*Square Measure.**

144 square inches	m'ke	1 square foot,	marked	ft.
9 square feet	"	1 square yard,	"	yd.
$30\frac{1}{4}$ square yards	"	1 square rod,	"	rd.
$272\frac{1}{4}$ square feet	"	1 square rod,	"	rd.
40 square rods	"	1 rood,	"	R.
4 roods	"	1 acre,	"	A.
640 acres	"	1 square mile,	"	s. m.

Cubic or Solid Measure.

1728 inches	make	1 foot,	marked	ft.
27 feet	"	1 yard,	"	yd.
40 ft. round, 50 hewn	timber make	1 ton,	"	T.
128 feet, i. e. 8 in length, 4 in breadth and 4 in height		1 cord of wood.		

Measuring Distances.

$7\frac{92}{100}$ inches	make	1 link,
25 links	"	1 rod,
100 "	"	1 chain,
10 chains	"	1 furlong,
8 furlongs	"	1 mile.

* The square measure is formed by multiplying the long measure into itself.

Dry Measure.

2 pints	make	1 quart,	marked	qt.
4 quarts	"	1 gallon,	"	gal.
2 gallons	"	1 peck,	"	pk.
4 pecks	"	1 bushel,	"	bu.
36 bushels	"	1 chaldron,	"	ch.

This measure is applied to corn, fruit, salt, coals, etc. The standard gallon, dry measure, contains 268¾ cubic inches.

Ale and Beer Measure.

2 pints	make	1 quart,	marked	qt.
4 quarts	"	1 gallon,	"	gal.
36 gallons	"	1 barrel,	"	bar.
54 gallons	"	1 hogshead,	"	hhd.
2 hogsheads	"	1 butt,	"	butt.
2 butts	"	1 tun,	"	tun.

Used to measure ale, beer, cider, milk, etc. By a law of Massachusetts, the barrel for cider and beer shall contain 32 gallons. The ale gallon contains 282 cubic or solid inches.

Wine Measure.

4 gills	make	1 pint	marked	pt.
2 pints	"	1 quart,	"	qt.
4 quarts	"	1 gallon,	"	gal.
31½ gallons	"	1 barrel,	"	bar.
42 gallons	"	1 tierce,	"	tier.

63 gallons	"	1 hogshead,	"	hhd.
2 tierces	"	1 puncheon,	"	pun.
2 hogsheads	"	1 pipe or butt,	"	pi.
2 pipes	"	1 tun,	"	tun.

The wine gallon contains 231 cubic inches.

Time.

60 seconds or 60″	m'ke	1 minute,	marked	m. or ′
60 minutes or 60′	"	1 hour,	"	h.
24 hours	"	1 day,	"	d.
7 days	"	1 week,	"	w.
4 weeks	"	1 month,	"	mo.
365¼ days	"	1 year,	"	y.
12 calendar months	"	1 year,	"	y.
100 years	"	1 century,	"	C.

Number of days in each month.

September, April, June and November 30 each; February 28; all others 31 each. Once in four years February has 29 days, the year being called Bissextile or Leap year. The additional day is made up of the ¼ day—the year having 365¼ days.

Circular Motion.

60 seconds	make	1 prime,	marked	″ ′
60 minutes	"	1 degree,	"	deg. or °
30 degrees	"	1 sign,	"	s.

12 signs or 360° the circle of the zodiac.

Miscellaneous Tables.

12 single things	make	1 dozen,	marked	doz.
12 dozen	" "	1 gross,	"	gro.
144 dozen	"	1 great gross,	"	g. gro.
20 single things	"	1 score.		
24 sheets of paper		1 quire.		
20 quires	"	1 ream.		
100 pounds	"	1 quintal of fish.		
196 pounds	"	1 bar. of flour.		
200 pounds	"	1 bar. of pork or beef.		
6 points	"	1 line.		
12 lines	"	1 inch.		
4 inches	"	1 hand.		

Books.

When a sheet is folded into two leaves it is called Folio.

When folded into	4 leaves	Quarto	or	4to.
"	8 "	Octavo	"	8vo.
"	12 "	Duodecimo,		12mo.
"	18 "	Octodecimo,		18mo.
"	24 "			24mo.
"	32 "			32mo.

Tables of Weights, Measures and Money mentioned in the Bible.

1. *Jewish Weights in Troy Weights.*

	lbs.	oz.	dwt.	grs.
The gerah,	0	0	0	12
The bekah,	0	0	5	0
Shekel,	0	0	10	0
Maneh,	2	6	0	0
Talent,	125	0	0	0

2. *Scripture Long Measure in Eng. Measure.*

	Eng. ft.	in.
Digit,	0	0.91
Palm,	0	3.65
Span,	0	10.94
Cubit,	1	9.89
Fathom,	7	3.55
Ezekiel's reed,	10	11.33
A measuring line,	145	11.04

3. *Distance Measures of Scripture.*

	Eng. mi.	paces.*	ft.
Cubit,	0	0	1.82
Stadium or furlong,	0	145	4.06
Sabbath day's journey,	0	729	3
Eastern mile,	1	403	1
Parasang,	4	153	3
A day's journey,	33	172	4

* A pace is 5 feet (English.)

4. *Scripture measures of Liquids in Wine Meas.*

	gals.	pints.
A log,	0	0.83
Cab,	0	3.33
Hin,	1	2
Bath or ephah,	7	4
Kor or Homer,	75	5

5. *Scripture Dry Meas. in Eng. Corn Measure.*

	pecks.	gals.	pints.
Cab,	0	0	2.83
Omer,	0	0	5.1
Ephah,	3	0	3
Homer or kor,	32	0	1

6. *Jewish Money in U. S. Money.*

	$	cts.
Bekah,	0	25
Shekel,	0	50
Mina,	25	09
Talent,	1505	62½
Gold shekel,	8	03
Talent of gold,	24309	00

Roman Money mentioned in the New Testament.

		$	cts.
Mite,	about	0	⅓ cent.
Farthing,	"	0	⅔ "
Penny,	"	0	13⅓
Pound or mina,	"	13	75

The following contain the value of foreign coin in United States money, as nearly as can be given.

	$	cts.	mls.		$	cts.	mls.
			Great Britain.				
Farthing,	0	0	4½	Crown,	1	11	1½
Penny,	0	1	8½	Sovereign,	4	84½	
Groat,	0	7	4	Guinea,	4	66	6½
Shilling,	0	22	2¼	Pound,	4	44	4
			France.				
Crown,	1	10	0	Franc,	0	18	7½
Louis d'or,	4	44	4½	Five franc,	0	93	7
			Spain.				
Rial,	0	10	0	Pistole,	3	60	0
Dollar,	1	0	0				
			Holland.				
Stiver,	0	1	9½	Ducat,	2	07	8½
Guilder,	0	38	8	Gold ducat,	8	0	0
Rix dollar,	0	97	0				
			Portugal.				
Moidore,	6	0	0	Joanese,	8	0	0
			Italy.				
Sequin,	2	25	0	Pistole,	3	20	0
			Austria.				
Rix dollar,	0	77	7½	Ducat,	2	7½	0
			Sweden.				
Stiver,	0	0	7¼	Ducat,	2	7½	0
Rix dollar,	1	3½	0				
			Denmark.				
Crown,	0	66½	0	Ducat,	8	83¼	0
Rix dollar,	1	0	0				
			Prussia.				
Florin,	0	26	0	Ducat,	2	7½	0
			Russia.				
Ruble,	1	0	0	Ducat,	2	29	0

ABBREVIATIONS.

States, etc.

Me. Maine.
N. H. New Hampshire.
Vt. Vermont.
Ms. or Mass. Massachusetts.
R. I. Rhode Island.
Ct. or Conn. Connecticut.
N. Y. New York.
N. J. New Jersey.
Pa. or Penn. Pennsylvania.
Del. Delaware.
Md. Maryland.
Va. Virginia.
N. C. North Carolina.
S. C. South Carolina.
Ga. Georgia.
Ala. Alabama.
Mi. or Miss. Mississippi.
La. Louisiana.
Tenn. Tennessee.
Ky. Kentucky.
O. Ohio.
Ia. Indiana.
Ill. Illinois.
Mo. Missouri.
Mich. Michigan.
Ark. Arkansas.
Fl. T. Florida Territory.
Mo. T. Missouri Territory.
N. W. T. North West Territory.
O. T. Oregon Territory.
D. C. District of Columbia.
U. S. United States.
U. S. A. United States of America.
N. E. New England.
N. A. North America.
S. A. South America.
W. I. West Indies.
E. I. East Indies.
U. C. Upper Canada.
L. C. Lower Canada.
N. B. New Brunswick.
G. B. Great Britain.
B. A. British America.
R. A. Russian America.
N. S. Nova Scotia.
N. Z. New Zealand.
N. H. New Holland.

Months.

Jan. January.
Feb. February.
Mar. March.
Apr. April.

Aug. August.
Sept. September.
Oct. October.
Nov. November.
Dec. December.

Points of Compass.

N. North.
N. E. North East.
N. W. North West.
S. South.
S. E. South East.
S. W. South West.
E. East.
W. West.

Names of Individuals.

Abra. Abraham.
Alex. Alexander.
Benj. Benjamin.
Chs. Charles.
Dan. Daniel.
Ebnr. Ebenezer.
Edw. Edward.
Eliph. Eliphalet.
Eno. Enoch.
Ephm. Ephraim.
Fred. Frederic.
Geo. George.
Jas. James.
Jere. Jeremiah.
Jno. John.
Jona. Jonathan.
Jos. Joseph.
Leon. Leonard.
Nathl. Nathaniel.
Neh. Nehemiah.
Richd. Richard.
Robt. Robert.
Saml. Samuel.
Step. Stephen.
Theo. Theodore.
Thos. Thomas.
Timo. Timothy.
Wm. William.

Books of the Bible.

enesis.
xodus.
eviticus.
Numbers.
Deuteronomy.
oshua.
udges.
th.
amuel.
gs.
Chronicles.
zra.
Nehemiah.
Esther.
.
Ims.
Proverbs.
Ecclesiastes.
Songs of Solomon.
iah.
remiah.
Lamentations.
Ezekiel.
aniel.
Hosea.
mos.
Obadiah.
Jon. Jonah.
Mic. Micah.
Nah. Nahum.
Hab. Habakkuk.
Zeph. Zephaniah.
Hag. Haggai.
Zech. Zechariah.
Mal. Malachi.
Matt. Matthew.
Mar. Mark.
Lu. Luke.
Jn. John.
Ac. Acts.
Rom. Romans.
Cor. Corinthians.
Gal. Galatians.
Eph. Ephesians.
Phil. Philippians.
Col. Colossians.
Thess. Thessalonians.
Tim. Timothy.
Tit. Titus.
Heb. Hebrews.
Jas. James.
Pet. Peter.
Rev. Revelation.

Miscellaneous Abbreviations.

A. or Ans. Answer.
Abbr. Abbreviation.
Acct. Account.
Aet. (Aetatis) of age.
Alt. Altitude.
Am. American.
Adm'r. Administrator.
Adm'x. Administratrix.
Anon. Anonymous.
Atty. Attorney.
A. A. S. (Academiae Americanae Socius) Fellow of the American Academy.
A. B. (Artium Baccalaureus) Bachelor of Arts.
A. D. (Anno Domini) In the year of our Lord.
A. M. (Artium Magister) Master of Arts.
A. M. (Ante Meridian) Before noon.
A. M. (Anno Mundi) In the year of the world.
Abp. Archbishop.
B. C. Before Christ.
B. D. (Baccalaureus Divinitatis) Bachelor of Divinity.
B. V. Blessed Virgin.
Bart. Baronet.
bar. or bbl. barrel.
Bp. Bishop.
C. or Cent. (Centum) a hundred.

Cap. (Caput) Chapter, Head.
Cash. Cashier.
Chap. Chapter.
Capt. Captain.
Col. Colonel.
Coll. College.
Co. Company, County.
Com. Committee.
Com. Arr. Committee of Arrangements.
Cor. Sec. Corresponding Secretary.
Cr. Credit, Creditor.
Const. Constable.
Com. Commissioner.
Cl. Clerk.
Cts. Cents.
Cwt. Hundred weight.
Con. (Contra) on the other hand.
C. C. County Court.
C. P. Court of Probate.
C. C. P. Court of Common Pleas.
C. S. Court of Sessions.
C. S. (Custos Sigilli) Keeper of the Seal.
C. P. S. (Custos Privati Sigilli) Keeper of the Privy Seal.
Dea. Deacon.
d. (denarius) a penny.
Deg. Degree.
dwt. pennyweight.

Dept. Deputy.
dr. drachm.
Do. Ditto, the same.
Dr. Debtor, Doctor.
Doct. Doctor.
D. D. (Doctor Divinitatis) Doctor of Divinity.
Ed. Edition, Editor.
Eng. England, English.
Ep. Epistle.
E. E. Errors Excepted.
Esq. Esquire.
Ex. Example.
Ex. Com. Executive Committee.
Ex'r. Executor.
Exr'x. Executrix.
Etc. (et caetera) and the rest, and the like.
e. g. (exempli gratia) for the sake of example, for example.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
Fr. France, French.
Fig. Figure.
Fol. Folio.
Fur. Furlong.
Gen. General.
Gent. Gentlemen.
Gov. Governor.
G. R. (Georgius Rex) George the King.
H. B. M. His Britannic Majesty.

Hon. Honorable.
Hund. Hundred.
Hhd. Hogshead.
J. H. S. (Jesus Hominum Salvator) Jesus the Saviour of men.
Inst. Instant, present, usually applied to month.
Incog. (Incognito) Unknown.
Int. Interest.
Just. Justice.
Jr. or Jun. Junior.
i. e. (id est) that is.
id. (idem) the same.
ibid. (ibidem) in the same place.
K. King.
Km. Kingdom.
Kt. Knight.
L. or Lib. (Liber) a book.
Ldp. Lordship.
£. (Libra) a pound in money.
LL. D. (Legum Doctor) Doctor of Laws.
L. S. (Locus Sigilli) Place of the Seal.
Lieut. Lieutenant.
Lat. Latitude.
Lon. Longitude.
Lond. London.
lb. (libra) a pound in weight.
Math. Mathematics.
M. P. Member of Parliament.

M. C. Member of Congress.
M. Marquis.
Maj. Major.
Mr. Master, Mister.
Mrs. Mistress, commonly pronounced Missis.
Messrs. (Messieurs) Gentlemen, Sirs.
Mem. (Memento) Remember.
M. S. (Manu Scriptum) written with the hand, Manuscript.
MSS. Manuscripts.
M. B. (Medicinae Baccalaureus) Bachelor of Medicine.
M. D. (Medicinae Doctor) Doctor of Medicine.
N. Note.
N. B. (Nota bene) Take notice, mark well.
Nom. Nominative.
No. (Numero) in number.
N. S. New Style.
N. T. New Testament.
Nem. con. (Nemine contradicente) no one objecting, unanimously.
O. S. Old Style.
O. T. Old Testament.
Obj. Objection.
Obt. Obedient.
oz. ounce.
Parl. Parliament.
Per ann. (Per annum) By the year, or for a year.

Pres. President.
Prof. Professor.
Part. Participle.
Payt. Payment.
Per cent. (Per centum) by the hundred, or for a hundred.
Philom (Philomathes) Lover of Learning.
Pop. Population.
Pro tem. (Pro tempore) For the time.
Prob. Problem.
Prop. Proportion.
P. O. Post Office.
Pl. Plate.
P. M. (Post Meridiem) Afternoon.
P. M. Post Master.
P. M. G. Post Master General.
P. S. (Post scriptum) Postscript, written after.
p. page.
pp. pages.
Q. Queen, question.
Q. E. D. (Quod erat demonstrandum) which was to be proved.
Qr. quarter of a cwt.
Qy. query, question.
qr. (quadrans) a farthing.
qt. quart.
q. d. (quasi dicat) as if he should say.
q. l. (quantum libet) as much as you please.

q. s. (quantum sufficit) a sufficient quantity.
R. (Rex) the King.
Rec. Sec. Recording Secretary.
Regr. Register.
Rep. Representative.
Rev. Reverend.
Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.
Recd. Received.
Recpt. Receipt.
Sec. Secretary.
Sen. Senator, Senior.
S. J. C. Supreme Judicial Court.
St. Saint, Street.
Schr. Schooner.
Servt. Servant.
Sect. Section.
S. T. D. (Sanctae Theologiae Doctor) Doctor
Divinity.
S. T. P. (Sanctae Theologiae Professor) Profess
of Divinity.
Sem. Seminary.
ss. (scilicet) to wit, namely.
s. (solidus) a shilling.
Theol. Theological.
Treas. Treasurer.
Ult. (Ultimo) the last—generally referring to t
last month.

V. Pres. Vice President.
v. (vide) see.
vs. (versus) against.
viz. (videlicet) to wit, namely.
Vol. Volume.
wt. weight.
yd. yard.
&, and.
&c. and so forth.
$. dollar—being a union and contraction of U. S.

Improprieties in Conversation.

The following are some of the improprieties frequently used in conversation; some of them are of a general nature, others are merely local. Bringing them occasionally before the mind of the young scholar, may prove effectual in preventing the extended use of them.

Acrost	instead of	Across
Along with		With
Airly		Early
Agin		Again
Airthen		Earthen
Aninte		Anoint
Adjine		Adjoin

Annooally	instead of	Annually
Attackted		Attacked
Afore		Before
Arter		After
Ax		Ask
All on um		All of them
Arrant		Errand
Arrer		Arrow
Appintment		Appointment
Bruthren		Brethren
Beyend		Beyond
Brustle		Bristle
Beller		Bellow
Bimeby		By and by
Bates		Beets
Begrutch		Grudge
Bellowses		Bellows
Bile		Boil
Borry		Borrow
Brile		Broil
Blowd		Blew
Bettermost		Best
Bran new		Quite new
Bust		Burst
Biler		Boiler
Bagonet and barenet		Bayonet
Becaze		Because
Bunnit		Bonnet

Cap'm	instead of	Captain
Cuss		Curse
Centry		Century
Chist		Chest
Considerbl		Considerable
Calkerlation		Calculation
Childurn		Children
Care		Carry
Cheer		Chair
Chimly		Chimney
Chow and Chaw		Chew
Come past		Came by
Cotched		Caught
Cause		Because
Cowcumber		Cucumber
Critter and Creter		Creature
Chused		Chose
Consarn		Concern
Done		Did
Dars'nt		Dare not
Dreen		Drain
Disvorced		Divorced
Dander		Dandruff.
Drownded		Drowned
Disappint		Disappoint
Diffikilty		Difficulty
Drawt		Draught (draft)
Departer		Departure

Dawnin	instead of	Dawning
Druther		Had rather
Durin		During
Eend		End
Eenymost		Nearly
Expect		Suspect
Eddication		Education
Endurin		Enduring
Enrapter		Enrapture
Eatin		Eating
Frind		Friend
Foller		Follow
Feator		Feature
Futer		Future
Fust		First
Forrard		Forward
Foilage		Foliage
Forid		Forehead
Fit		Fought
Freezed		Froze
Feller		Fellow
Furder		Further or Farther
Grown		Ground
Ginnuine		Genuine
Goverment		Government
Gether		Gather
Grander		Grandeur
Gradooally		Gradually

Gin	instead of	Gave
Gwine		Going
Ginerally		Generally
Ginneral		General
Gal		Girl
Goold		Goal
Git		Get
Gim me		Give me
Gownd		Gown
Git red		Get rid
Guardeen		Guardian
Goom		Gum
Heerd		Heard
Histed		Hoisted
Hundurd		Hundred
Habitooal		Habitual
Hellum		Helm
Have got		Have
Hankercher		Handkerchief
Hern		Hers
Hizzen		His
Howzen		Houses
Howsomever		However
Hoss		Horse
Huff		Hoof
Horizen		Hori'zon
Had'nt ought		Ought not
Holler		Hallo, hollow

Harricane	instead of	Hurricane
Het		Heated
If so be		If
Ile		Oil
Is (4 and 4 *is* 8)		Are
Ingin		Indian
Instrip		Instep
Ingine		Engine
Jest		Just or nearly
Jine		Join
Jografy		Geography
Jenuary and Jinuary		January
Keer		Care
Kiver		Cover
Knowd		Knew
Keerd		Card
Kittle		Kettle
Ketch		Catch
Kerful		Careful
Kerless		Careless
Kinder		Rather, somewhat
Kitching		Kitchen
Kuntinner		Continue
Lightnin		Lightning
Lawr		Law
Lalok		Lilach
Learnin and larnin		Learning
Lem me		Let me

Linning	instead of	Linen
Lasses		Molasses
Lay		Lie
Meller		Mellow
Medders		Meadows
Monement		Monument
Mornin		Morning
Mournin		Mourning
Mixter		Mixture
Mountan-e'ous		Mountainous
Muns		Months
More'en		More than
Mountaing		Mountain
Maint or mad'nt I		May I
Most		Almost
Marracle		Miracle
Musicianer		Musician
Mad		Angry
Noways		Nowise
Nara and nither		Neither
Narrer		Narrow
Neast		Nest
Nater		Nature
Nuss		Nurse
Obleege		Oblige
Obleek		Oblique
Olloz		Always
Ourn		Ours

Ornery	instead of	Ordinary
Otherways		Otherwise
Pint		Point
Poppet		Puppet
Pooty		Pretty
Pome		Poem
Pizen		Poison
Picters		Pictures
Poplar		Popular
Pus		Purse
Piller		Pillow
Peek		Peep
Reckon		Think, suppose
Rense		Rinse
Refuge		Refuse
Rozzum		Rosin
Raly		Really
Ruff		Roof
Rumatiz		Rheumatism
Ribbit		Rivet
Ruther		Rather
Refmetic		Arithmetic
Sarse		Sauce
Sarser		Saucer
Sassage		Sausage
Sense		Since
Set		Sit
Seen and see		Saw

Shet	instead of	Shut
Suller		Cellar
Sarmon and sermont		Sermon
Sich		Such
Skeered		Scared
Squince		Quince
Squinch		Quench
Sparrowgrass		Asparagus
Sarting and Sartin		Certain
Says I		Said I
Saxon		Sexton
Sildom		Seldom
Stiddy		Steady
Swoller		Swallow
Shay		Chaise
Shear		Share
Sot		Set or sat
Spere		Sphere
Stunded		Stunned
Spetacles		Spectacles
Skerse		Scarce
Spile		Spoil
Stannin		Standing
Speret		Spirit
Sight		Great number
Sawr		Saw
Tother		The other
Turkle		Turtle

Them are	instead of	Those
These ere		These
That are		That
This ere		This
Tater		Potato
Toluble		Tolerable
Ten foot, etc.		Ten feet, etc.
Underminded		Undermined
Unbeknown		Unknown
Umberil		Umbrella
Week		Wick
Widder		Widow
Winder		Window
Willer		Willow
While		Till and until
Voiolet		Violet
Valler		Value
Voiolence and Vierlence		Violence
Yaller		Yellow
You had as goods		You may as well.

Latin Words and Phrases.

Ab initio—From the beginning.

Ab origine—From the origin.

Ab urbe condita (A. U. C.)—From the building of the city, i. e. Rome.

Ad finem—To the end.
Ad infinitum—To infinity, without limit.
Ad libitum—At pleasure.
Ad arbitrium—At pleasure.
A fortiori—With stronger reason.
Ad valorem—According to value.
Alma Mater—A benign mother, a term applied to the college at which one has been educated.
Alias—Otherwise.
Alibi—Elsewhere.
Anglice—In English, according to English fashions.
A priori—From a former reason.
A posteriori—From a latter reason.
Ad captandum vulgus—To captivate the multitude.
Ad referendum—To be further considered.
Æquo animo—With an equal mind, calm.
Argumentum ad hominem—An argument to the man, a personal argument.
Audi alteram partem—Hear the other party.
Ars est celare artem—The perfection of art is to conceal art.
Bona fide—In good faith, in reality.
Cæteris paribus—Other things being equal.
Cede Deo—Yield or submit to providence.
Compos mentis—A man of sound mind.
Contra bonos mores—Against good manners.
Cornu copiae—The horn of plenty.

Cum multis aliis—With many others.
Crescit eundo—It increases in its course.
Cui bono ?—To what purpose ? For whose good ?
Custos morum—The guardian of morality.
Data—Things granted.
Dè facto—in fact, indeed.
Dè jure—By right, by law.
Dei gratia—By the favor of God.
Delirium tremens—The drunkard's madness.
De mortuis nil nisi bonum—Of the dead say nothing unfavorable.
De novo—Anew, again.
Deo juvante—With God's assistance.
Deo volente—God willing.
Desunt caetera—The rest are wanting.
Dramatis personae—The character of a play.
Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori—It is pleasant and glorious to die for one's country.
E pluribus unum—One from many. The motto of the United States, the allusion being to the formation of one federal government out of several independent States.
Ergo—Therefore.
Est modus in rebus—There is a medium in affairs.
Ex concesso—From what has been granted.
Ex necessitate rei—From the necessity of the case.
Exeunt omnes—They all depart, or leave.
Ex officio—By virtue of office.

Ex parte—On one side.

Ex tempore—From the time, without study or premeditation.

Ex post facto—From something done afterwards. An *ex post facto* law, is one which applies to an offence which was committed previous to the enactment of the law.

Fac simile—(Do the like), a close imitation.

Fieri facias—Cause it to be done, a kind of writ.

Fiat—Let it be done.

Habeas Corpus—You may have the body, a writ.

Hic jacet—Here lies.

Humanum est errare—To err is human.

Impromptu—Without study.

In dubiis—In matters of doubt.

In limine—On the threshold, at the outset.

In loco—In the place.

In nubibus—In the clouds.

In presenti—At the present time.

In propria persona—In his own person.

In statu quo—In the state in which it was—unchanged.

Instanter—Instantly.

Inter nos—Between ourselves.

In terrorem—In terror, as a warning.

In toto—In the whole, altogether.

Ipse dixit—He said it, one's own assertion.

Jus gentium—The law of nations.

Jure divino—By divine right.
Jure humano—By human right.
Labor omnia vincit—Labor conquers all things.
Lapsus linguae—A slip of the tongue.
Lapsus pennae—A slip of the pen.
Lex talionis—The law of retaliation.
Literatim—Letter for letter.
Locum tenens—Occupying the place, a substitute.
Lusus naturae—A freak of nature, a deformed production.
Mala fide—In bad faith.
Malum per se—An evil of itself.
Magna est veritas et prevalebit—Truth is powerful and will prevail.
Maximum—The greatest.
Minimum—The least.
Memento mori—Be mindful of death.
Meum et tuum—Mine and thine.
Mirabile dictu—Strange to tell.
More majorum—After the manner of our ancestors.
Mors omnibus communis—Death is common to all.
Multum in parvo—Much in a little.
Modus operandi—The manner of operating.
Ne plus ultra—Nothing beyond, nothing better.
Nolens volens—Willing or unwilling.
Nisi prius—Unless before, a writ.
Non compos mentis—Of unsound mind.

Non sequitur—It does not follow, a conclusion not warranted by the premises.

Operae pretium est—It is worth while.

Otium cum dignitate—Leisure with dignity.

Passim—Everywhere.

Pater patriae—The father of his country.

Per diem—By the day.

Per se—By itself.

Posse comitatus—The civil power of the country, an armed body.

Prima facie—On the first appearance.

Primum mobile—The first impulse, the main spring.

Post mortem—After death. A *post mortem* examination is the examination of a corpse for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of death.

Pro et con (pro et contra)—For and against.

Pro bono publico—For the public good.

Punica fide—Punic faith, perfidy.

Privatim—Privately.

Publice—Publicly.

Probatum est—It is tried and proved.

Quantum—How much.

Quid nunc—What now? One curious to know everything.

Quid pro quo—What for what, a mutual consideration.

Quo jure—By what right.

Quo warranto—By what authority, a writ.
Quondam—Formerly.
Quorum—(Of whom), such a number of any association as may legally transact business.
Quota—(How much, how many), a share.
Quo animo—With what mind.
Respice finem—Look to the end.
Requiescat in pace—May he rest in peace.
Sanctum sanctorum—The holy of holies, a private apartment.
Scire facias—Cause it to be known, a writ.
Secundum artem—According to art.
Semper idem—Always the same.
Sine die—Without day. The business of a society is deferred *sine die*, when no day is assigned for its reconsideration.
Sic passim—So everywhere.
Sic transit gloria mundi—Thus passes away the glory of the world.
Sine qua non—(Without which not), a thing indispensable.
Solus—Alone.
Sub poena—Under penalty, a writ.
Sui generis—Of its own kind, singular.
Summum bonum—The chief good.
Totis viribus—With all his might.
Toties quoties—As many times as.
Ubique—Every where.
Ultra—(Beyond), excessive, extravagant.

Una voce—With one voice, unanimously.
Vade mecum—Go with me, a constant companion.
Veni, vidi, vici—I came, I saw, I conquered.
Verbatim—Word for word.
Vice versa—The terms being changed.
Venire facias—A writ for summoning a jury.
Veto—I forbid.
Vi et armis—By force and arms.
Vis inertiae—The power of inertness.
Viva voce—By word of mouth, orally.
Vox populi—The voice of the people.
Via—By the way of.

FRENCH WORDS AND PHRASES.

Au fait (o-fa)—In fact.
Ap-ro-pos (ap-ro-po)—To the purpose, appropriately.
Beau-monde (bo-mond)—The gay world.
Bon-homie (bon-o'me)—Good nature.
Bon-mot (bon-mo)—A jest or witty repartee.
Bon-ton (bon tong)—Fashion.
Bon-gre' (bon gra)—With a good grace.
Charge-d'affaires (shar-zha-daf-far)—An embassador or public minister of secondary rank.
Chef-d'œuvre (she-deuvr)—A master-piece.

Coup-de-main (kou-de-man)—a sudden attack.

Coup-d'œil (kou-deuil)—A glance of the eye, a bold effort.

Conge-d'elire (kon-je-de-lir)—Permission to elect.

Coup-de-grace (ko'de-gras')—The finishing stroke.

Comme-il-faut (kom-il-fo)—As it should be.

Cor-tege (kor-tash')—A train of attendants.

Dernier-ressort (dern-ya-res-sor)—The last resource.

De-but (da-bo')—The beginning of any discourse or design.

Denouement (da-no-mong)—A catastrophe, a finishing.

Double entendre (doobl-an-tan'dr)—A double meaning.

Em-bon-point (ong-bon-pwan)—Jolly, plump.

En masse (ong-mas')—In a body or mass.

Entre-nous (ontra-noo)—Between ourselves.

En passant (ong-pas-song)—By the way.

Esprit-du-corps (es-pre-du-cor)—The spirit of the body.

Faux pas (fo-pa')—A false step, a mistake.

Femme-de-chambre (fam-de-shambr)—A chamber maid.

Gen-darme (zhan-darm)—A military man.

Hors-de-combat (or-de-com-ba)—Disabled.

Hotel-dieu (o'tel-deu)—A hospital.

Jeu-de-mots (zhu-de-mo)—A pun, a play upon words.

Jeu-d'esprit (zhu-de-spre)—A witticism.
Mad-em-oi-selle (mad-em-wa-sel) — A miss, a young girl.
Monsieur (mo-seu)—Sir.
Naïveté (na-eve-ta) ingenuousness, innocence.
Non-cha-lance (nong-sha-lanse)—carelessness, indifference.
Ondit (on-de)—It is said, a loose report.
Ou-tre (ô-tra') — Extravagant, out of common limits.
Sang-froid (sang-frwa')—Coolness, indifference.
Soi-di-sant (swa-de-zan)—Self-called, pretended.
Soiree (swa-ra)—An evening party.
Tete-a-tete (tait-a-tait)—A private conversation.
Tout ensemble (tout-an-sambl)—The whole.
Valet de chambre (va-le-de-shambr')—A footman.
Vive le roi (viv lar wa)—Long live the king.
Vis-a-vis (vi-za-vi)—face to face.
Vive la bag-a-telle—Success to trifles.

PUNCTUATION.

Punctuation is the art of assigning to sentences their appropriate points or stops. The following are the points or stops which mark the general divisions of a sentence, viz.

The comma [,] which requires a pause long enough to count *one;* the semicolon [;] *two;* the colon [:] *three;* the period [.] *four.*

A period denotes the completion of the sentence, and requires that the voice fall. The period is placed after all abbreviated words; and when thus placed requires no pause.

In addition to the above the following characters are frequently used in composition, viz.

The exclamation point [!] denoting astonishment or some other emotion; as, Alas! how fallen!

The interrogative point [?] denoting that a question is asked; as, Will you go? Did you see him? When the question asked admits of the answer "*Yes*" or "*No*," it should be read with the rising inflection.

The parenthesis [( )] is used to enclose a sentence or part of a sentence within another, and should be read in a lower and quicker tone of voice; as,

> "Know then this truth, (enough for man to know)
> Virtue alone is happiness below."

The brackets ([ ]) are used to include words that serve to explain the preceding word or sentence; as, Newton, [the Philosopher,] was a great Astronomer.

The apostrophe ['] is a comma placed over a word, and denotes the possessive case of nouns; as, man's hat: or the intentional omission of one or more letters; as, ne'er for never—lov'd for loved.

The dash [—] denotes a sudden stop or change in the subject, and frequently requires a pause longer than a period.

The hyphen [-] is a short dash used to connect the parts of a compound word; as, ink-stand, short-sighted. It is also placed at the end of a line when—for want of room—part of the word is placed on the next line; a *syllable*, however, should never be so divided.

The caret [∧] placed under a line or word denotes the unintentional omission of some letter, word or sentence; as, To be or (not) to be, tht (a) is the question.

The quotation marks [" "] designate words, phrases or sentences taken from another author in his own words; as, "The proper study of mankind is man." Single marks [' '] are frequently used for the same purpose.

The paragraph [¶] denotes the beginning of a new subject, and is principally used in the Bible. The general divisions of a composition are called paragraphs.

The section [§] denotes a division of the chapter or discourse into parts.

The ellipsis [——] denotes the intentional omission of letters or words; as, K——g for king.

The index [☞] directs the attention to a passage of particular importance.

The asterisk or star [*] the obelisk [†] and several other characters refer to some note or explanation in the margin or at the bottom of the page. Small letters and figures are frequently so used.

When several asterisks occurs [* * * * *] they denote that something is omitted which the author did not choose to insert.

The diæresis [¨] denotes that the vowel over which it is placed is not connected in sound with the foregoing vowel; as, Aërial (A-e-ri-al).

The accent ['] denotes that the syllable over which it is placed should be uttered with a stronger and fuller sound of voice.

The breve [˘] denotes the short sound of the vowel.

The brace { is used in poetry to connect three lines having the same rhyme. It is also used to connect several words in prose with one common term.

CAPITALS.

The following words should begin with capitals.

1. The first word of every book, chapter, letter, paragraph, etc.

2. The first word after a period, and frequently after the notes of exclamation and interrogation.

3. The names of the Deity; as God, Jehovah, Almighty, Supreme Being, etc.

4. Proper names of persons, places, ships, seas, streets, etc.

5. Adjectives derived from the proper names of places; as, Grecian, Italian, Roman, etc.

6. The first word of an example and of a quotation in a direct form; as, "Always remember this truth, 'Man is mortal.'"

7. The first word of every line in poetry.

8. The pronoun I, and interjection O, should be always capitals.

9. Words of particular importance; as, the Revolution, the Reformation, etc.

Other words may begin with capitals when they are remarkably emphatical, or the principal subject of the composition.

END.